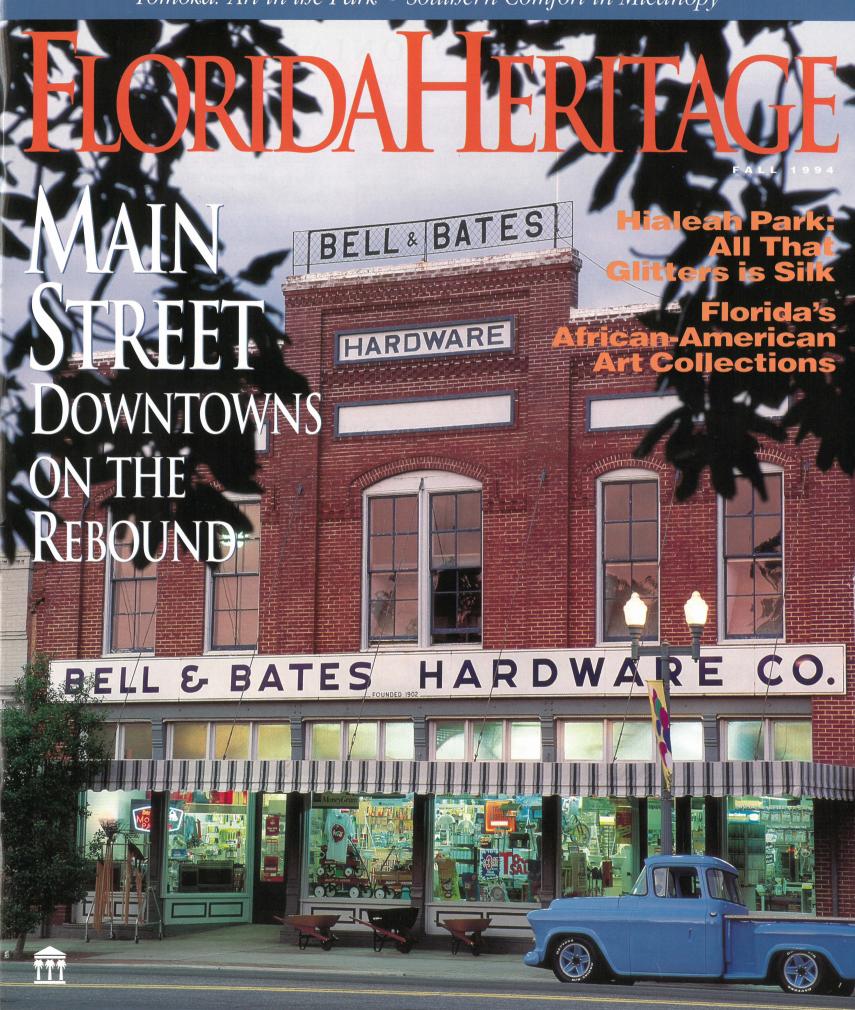
Tomoka: Art in the Park • Southern Comfort in Micanopy



MIALHE'S COLONIAL CUBA

The Prints That Shaped The World's View of Cuba



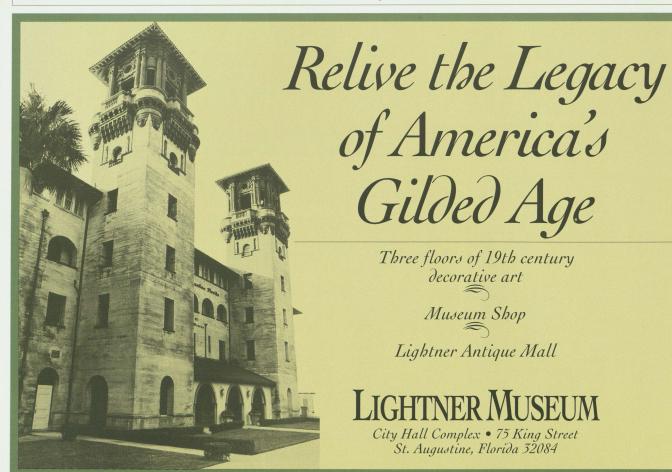
El Zapateado (national dance)

The first public exhibition of its kind featuring the original prints responsible for creating the world's view of 19th century Cuba by French visual artist Pierre Toussaint Fréderic Mialhe. While his name is virtually unknown even today, the 108 lithographs and pictures Mialhe created during his journeys in Cuba became the seeds from which literally thousands of derivatives were spawned. His images continue to be borrowed today, for everything from cigar labels and coffee tins to T-shirts and posters.

Oct. 6, 1994 - Jan. 30, 1995 The Historical Museum of Southern Florida

Produced by the Historical Museum of Southern Florida with funding from the Grants-In-Aid Program, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, First Union Foundation,

Federal Express, the Metro-Dade County Commissioners and the Cultural Affairs Council Tourist Tax Program, the State of Florida Dept. of State, Division of Cultural Affairs and the Florida Arts Council.



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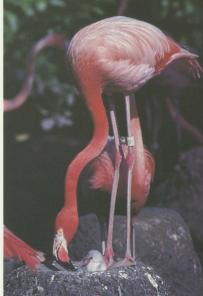
Nestled between Interstate 95 and U.S. 441 is one of the most charming small towns in Florida. By Phillip M. Pollock

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The art and history of African-Americans are featured in three Florida museums.

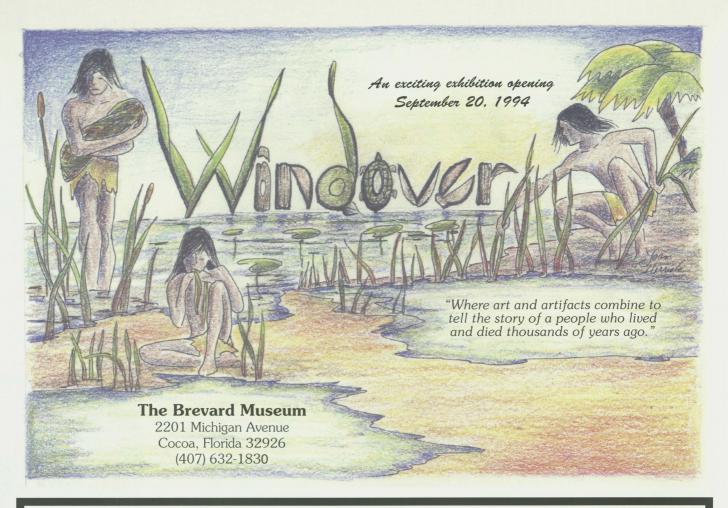


Cuban flamingos, imported in 1932, are among the permanent residents of historic Hialeah Park.



Tomoka State
Park is the only
one in Florida
with its own art
museum.

TOP, COURTESY MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; CENTER, LANCE TUCKER; BOTTOM, RAY STANYARD





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FROM THE DIRECTOR

NEW IMAGE BRINGS NEW AWARENESS

n the cover of this issue appears the new Florida Heritage logo. You'll be seeing it in the future, not only in this magazine, but also in other publications produced by the Division of Historical Resources and on signage associated with the new Florida Historic Marker program.

The marker program and the new logo will provide a greater awareness of historic structures, archaeological sites, special heritage communities, museums, historic collections and displays of traditional or folk ways of life. It will also direct the traveling public, both residents and visitors, to the special places that make Florida unique.

In 1995, during the Sesquicentennial, Florida's 150th anniversary as a state, you'll begin to see these markers on county and state roads across Florida. We hope when you see them you'll take the time to visit these places and take away with you a new understanding of the rich history that is part of Florida.

During the next year, you'll be reading about other new programs the Division is

working on, including the new marker program, celebration of the state's 150th anniversary, the new Cuban Heritage Trail, and new efforts to bring historic preservation into our public schools.

In this issue of *Florida Heritage*, you'll get a close-up look at some of the diverse heritage of Florida: historic communities ranging from the tiny Micanopy to the bustling Florida Main Street cities, the African and African-American collections in three great museums, historic Hialeah Park, and Tomoka State Park with its own art museum.

We hope you'll share your copy of Florida Heritage with your friends and family, thereby helping to spread the enthusiasm we feel about protecting Florida's past

for the future.

FLORIDA HERITAGE

Brage W. Peny

George W. Percy Director Division of Historical Resources Items of interest from around the state.

ART EXHIBIT SPANS HISTORY OF THE SOUTH

The Roger Houston Ogden Collection

"Art in the American South, 1733-1989: Selections from the Roger Houston Ogden Collection" will open at the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee this fall. The collection includes paintings, drawings, prints and photographs that span a two-hundred-year period of image-making in the South and will be on exhibit in the Main Gallery from November 11 through January 1, 1995.

Wendell Garrett, editor-at-large of the *Magazine Antiques* and director of the Museum Services Department of Sotheby's New York, will discuss Ogden's collection on November 13 at 3 p.m. at the Museum. After the lecture, the museum will host a reception and gallery tour given by the collection's owner, Roger Houston Ogden.

The Ogden collection has been called one of the finest in the country, and one of the few comprehensive collections of Southern art. Although it primarily contains nineteenth and early twentieth century art, it has expanded to include numerous examples of modernism and abstraction. The exhibit contains works by John James Audubon, Thomas Addison Richardson of the Hudson River School, George Herbert McCord of the St. Augustine School, Impressionist Alexander John Drysdale, Cubist Paul Ninas and others. The Ogden collection will be featured in the November issue of the *Magazine Antiques.*—**PMP.**



Sunset on the St. John's River George Herbert Mc Cord (1848-1909)

MAJOLICA ON DISPLAY AT THE LIGHTNER

THE BRILLIANT COLORS OF VICTORIAN MAJOLICA, a short-lived but an immensely popular art form, is the focus of a new exhibit at the Lightner Museum in St. Augustine.

Majolica takes its name from the fourteenth century Italian and Spanish art of tin-glazed ware known as Majolic. English potter Herbert Minton introduced what he called "Imitation Majolica" at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. The richly decorated art of Victorian Majolica combined vivid shades of green, gold, turquoise and lavender with the fanciful forms of fish, ears of corn and even architectural elements on pieces ranging from teapots to centerpieces.

Expositions such as London's Crystal Palace and the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 helped to popularize Majolica during the latter half of the nineteenth century. However, as the demand for

Majolica increased, manufacturers began to sacrifice quality in favor of quantity. Eventually, its ostentatious appearance came under criticism, as did the hazards workers faced because of the use of lead-based glazes. By 1900, the market for Majolica had disappeared, replaced by the newer decorative forms of Art Nouveau and art pottery.

The display at the Lightner Museum includes begonia-leaved plates, a monumental centerpiece and a vase in the form of a cockerel. "This is an extremely popular collectible right now," says Bob Harper of the Lightner Museum. "You'll be amazed at the variety of pieces this art form produced."

The exhibit runs through November 6, 1994. For more information, call the Lightner Museum at (904) 824-2874.—M.Z.

Folk Heritage Awards Announced

ohn Gianaros of Tarpon Springs, Major Hollis of Gainesville, Betty Mae Jumper of Hollywood, "Pappy" Neal McCormick of DeFuniak Springs, and Tom Walton of St. Petersburg were recently named recipients of the 1994 Florida Folk Heritage Awards. Each of these five Floridians has demonstrated a lifelong devotion to the folklife and arts of the state. The ceremony for the award winners took place May 28 during the annual Florida Folk Festival in White Springs.

John Gianaros is a Greek-American accordion player who emigrated to the United States in 1922. For more than 60 years, he has performed with bands in Chicago, Miami and New York. He is a favorite performer at Greek-American events in Florida.

Major Hollis has been promoting African-American gospel music since 1923. In 1968, he arranged the first African-American gospel group performance in Gainesville.

Betty Mae Jumper is a traditional storyteller and advocate for the Seminole culture. She was the first female member of the Tribal Council and was the first Chairwoman of the Seminole Tribe of Florida



Award winner John K. Gianaros performs during the 42nd Annual Florida Folk Festival

(1967 to 1971). She is the founding editor of the *Seminole Tribune*.

"Pappy" Neal McCormick is a country and western steel guitar player and band leader. McCormick has played guitar with some of the top names in country music and developed a revolving steel guitar.

Tom Walton is a street crier who learned

his trade from his grandfather. He uses complex rhymes that reflect blues and gospel influences and resemble modern rapping. He has performed at the Festival of American Folklife in Washington, DC, served as a master artist in the Florida Folk Arts Apprenticeship Program, and appeared on late night talk shows and the ABC Nightly News.—R.E.

Visions of Florida

WOODY WALTERS

Essay by Lola Haskins

Woody Walters is one of Florida's premier fine-art photographers. His black and white images reveal the hidden richness in the sparse landscape, flat terrain, and tropical marsh that make Florida quietly beautiful, and his compassionate pictures of people portray the face—sometimes the price—of survival on this land.

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EDITED BY RODGER L. TARR

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—Margaria Fichtner, *Miami Herald*383 pp. Cloth \$44.95 Paper \$24.95

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HEADE FLORAL AND HUMMINGBIRD STUDIES

Exhibits in Pensacola and St. Augustine

In 1885, Martin Johnson Heade was a permanent resident of St. Augustine, and was among a group of artists—affluent, educated and well-traveled—who occupied studios in the grand Ponce de Leon Hotel at the turn of the century. Henry Flagler built the hotel in 1888, adding artists' studios to provide his guests with the fashionable pleasure of having artists working in their midst.

By 1860, Heade had been recognized as a distinguished painter of flowers, but upon discovering Florida, he became equally well known as a painter who captured the haunting quality of Florida's marshes

Today, Heade is the most celebrated artist from the St. Augustine School, and his work is on permanent display in major American museums in Boston, New York, Washington, Fort Worth and San Francisco.

"Martin Johnson Heade: The Floral and Hummingbird Studies from the St. Augustine Historical Society" is an exhibit of 24 rare oil sketches on canvas created by Heade in travels to South America and used to create finished compositions in his Florida studio. The exhibit will open at the Pensacola Museum of Art on December 5 and run through January 21. It then moves to the Lightner Museum in St. Augustine, opening January 26 and closing March 30. For further information, call (904) 824-2874.—R.E.



FLORIDA HERITAGE HONORED WITH AWARD Florida Heritage magazine received the prestigious Golden Quill Award on May 20 at the annual meeting of the Florida Historical Society in Fort Myers. The award was created by the society to recognize excellence in publications which contribute to the history and heritage of Florida. Nick Wynne, the Society's director, noted the magazine's exceptional photography, editing and diversity of articles. He said the awards committee was impressed by the fact that Florida Heritage had reached this level of excellence in only one year; most new publications require several years to reach the same quality.

FLORIDIANS SHINE AT NATIONAL HISTORY DAY



For the first time in national competition, a Floridian has taken top honors at National History Day. Nikki Frank from Pensacola High School won first place in the senior individual project category for "Geographical Architects: Pueblo Cliff Dwellers and Frank Lloyd Wright."

Frank was one of three Florida students winning awards at the event. Lisa Kirk of Denn John Middle School in Kissimmee won third place in the junior historical paper category for "Failure at Gallipoli." Also, Rahman Johnson of Ribault Senior High School in Jacksonville won honorable mention in the individual performance category for his entry "Delving Deeply into My Soul."

The Florida Department of State and the Museum of Florida History sponsor the Florida History Fair, an annual competition for high school history projects. This year's statewide event was held at the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee, and fiftyfour students went on to the University of Maryland in College Park to compete at National History Day.—**PMP.**

St. Petersburg Museum Receives New Name

THE ST. PETERSBURG HISTORICAL AND FLIGHT ONE MUSEUM has shortened its name to the St. Petersburg Museum of History. The museum features permanent and rotating exhibits on area

history and an aviation wing containing a replica of the historic Bensoit, a pioneer passenger aircraft. Founded in 1920, the museum reopened in 1993 after a major renovation and expansion. The museum is located at 335 Second Avenue NE on the approach to the St. Petersburg Pier. For more information call (813) 894-1052.—MZ.

PIGEON KEY

Rebuilding Its History

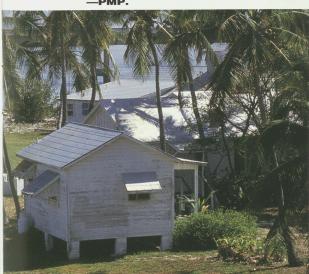
A small cluster of buildings used during the construction of the Flagler Railroad is undergoing restoration on the tiny island of Pigeon Key. These clapboard structures are huddled together on five acres of land about midway through the Florida Keys. The Pigeon Key Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The buildings will serve as a site for civic and youth meetings, lectures on the history and natural history of the keys and as a marine research center. The Pigeon Key Foundation is the new leaseholder for the island, and is in the process of raising the \$2 million required for restoration.

From 1969 to 1987, these buildings were used by the University of Miami as its marine research facility. Previously Pigeon Key supported a wartime artillery base, a Coast guard base, a public park and a tropical bar and grill.

A restored Flagler railway car serves as the island's visitor center on Knight's Key, at the west end of the Marathon bridge on U.S. Highway 1. A shuttle service is available for those wishing to make the short trip to Pigeon Key via a twenty-year-old Mercedes bus. For further information relating to the Pigeon Key restoration, call (305) 289-0025.

—РМР.



Take Your Grandkids To A Place That's Even Older Than You Are.

To your grandchild, the 16th century sounds like when you might have gotten your driver's license. Straighten the confused little



fella out. Show him the Nation's Oldest City, St. Augustine, the Spanish Quarter, the Old Jail, and

the Castillo de San Marcos. Original architecture and authentic cobblestone streets will give him an appreciation of what's truly old. But if he still thinks you've seen as many birthdays as St. Augustine, plead exhaustion and retire to the Beaches of Anastasia Island for some good, old-fashioned fishing. And make him carry the tacklebox.



For information on St. Augustine, or St. Augustine Beach on Anastasia Island call 1-904-829-5681 ext. 21. Or write to St. Augustine Tourism, 1 Riberia Street, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

Funded by St. Johns County Tourist Development Council

The history of Florida is richly intertwined with the history of African-Americans in this country. Three special museums showcase various aspects of the ethnic experience. All three are part of the Florida Black Heritage Trail.

FLORIDA'S AFRICAN-AMERICAN ART COLLECTIONS

By Rusty Ennemoser



Among the highlights of the exhibit at the Museum of Arts and Sciences is a group of lost wax cast gold ornaments on loan from the Olga Hirshhorn collection.



Visitors to the African wing are greeted by vigango, memorials to the dead created by the Giriama people of Kenya. Once thought to be grave markers, these carved posts are actually commemorative sculptures, evoking respect and connecting the spiritual world to everyday life.

TESY MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES



Museum of Arts and Sciences

A special gallery in the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Daytona Beach is dedicated to the African connection to Florida history. Excellent interpretive panels in "Africa: Life and Ritual" explain an extensive collection of masks, clothing, jewelry, tools, eating utensils, furniture, weapons, and ceremonial items from Nigeria, Cameroon, Zaire, Mali, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Ghana and other parts of Africa. Items in the collection came from a variety of sources, including

collectors such as Jacqueline Bisset, Linda Evans, Bo Svensen, Dirk Benedict and Lionel Ritchie.

The centerpiece of the gallery is an installation of *vigango*, six-foot tall memorials to the dead made by the Giriama People of Kenya. Another highlight is a group of 130 Ashante ornaments, handcrafted by one of the great metalworking cultures from Africa's west coast. These, combined with the ritual and functional objects in the collection, provide a fascinating view

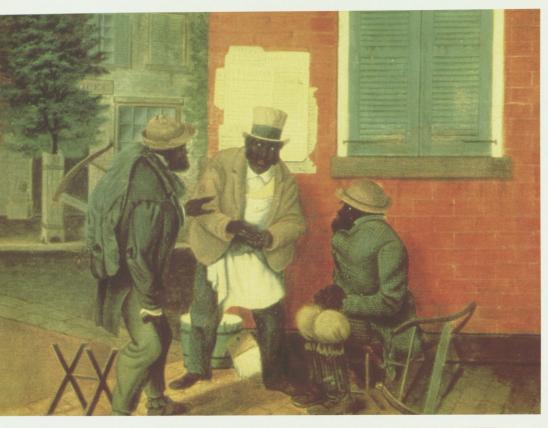
of African culture and civilization.

The Museum of Arts and Sciences, located at 1040 Museum Boulevard, Daytona Beach, also contains galleries devoted to American, Cuban, Chinese and graphic art, a Pre-Columbian collection, as well as a science gallery and an exhibit on the prehistory of Florida. It is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesday through Friday, and noon to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. To learn more, call (904) 255-0285.

FLORIDA'S AFRICANAMERICAN ART COLLECTIONS



Eldzier Cortor Eva, ca. 1945 Oil on canvas 13" x 11"





LEFT: Unknown, Street Corner
Discussion, ca. 1860, Oil on
canvas board, 25-1/2" x 29-3/4"
RIGHT: Archibald J. Motley, Jr., The
Argument, 1940, Oil on canvas,
44-1/2" x 34-1/2"

Museum of African American Art

he Museum of African-American Art in Tampa houses the Barnett-Aden Collection, representing fine art by primarily African-American artists from the late 1800's to the present. Originally the private collection of James V. Herring, founder of the first art department at a major black university (Howard), the group of 150 paintings and sculp-

tures was bought for \$6 million in 1989 by the Florida Endowment Fund for Higher Education. The permanent museum houses artworks created by some of the world's most famous African-American artists, including Romare Bearden, Jacob Lawrence and Elizabeth Catlett.

The collection eloquently tells the story of the African-Ameri-

can experience, through paintings that portray post-slavery times through the Harlem Renaissance. Four gallery areas divide the museum: sculpture by African and African-American artists, late eighteenth and early nineteenth century works, the Harlem Renaissance or Jazz Age paintings, and paintings of abstract and contemporary styles.

The Museum of African-American Art is located at 1308 N. Marion Street in Tampa. It is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. A small gift shop and an extensive catalog offer an array of prints from the collection, books and other items. Call (813) 272-2466.

Black Archives Museum and Research Center

TALLAHASSEE

Located in the 1907 Carnegie Library on the campus of Florida A & M University, the Black Archives had as its original charge from the Florida Legislature in 1971 to "collect and preserve source material on or about black Americans from the earliest beginnings to the present." Its eclectic mix of holdings indeed reflect the black presence in local, state, national and international history. An active support group has successfully encouraged the donations of items to the museum, and donations arrive daily.

Here the visitor will find African items including an impressive collection of Ethiopian crosses and ivory carvings from Zaire. One area contains medical memorabilia from the former Florida A & M College Hospital

as well as a row of cases celebrating influential black women from the Queen of Sheba to Maya Angelou. A black doll collection was donated by a Quincy family; another exhibit features the black role in the military, including a case devoted to the Buffalo Soldiers, blacks who were recruited to fight Indians after the Civil War. One collection displays the relics of bigotry: a KKK robe, "white only" signs, defamatory books and postcards, and tools of slavery. In another are reminders of Civil Rights struggles, a church fan picturing Martin Luther King, and photographs of Eleanor Roosevelt. "We're the people's museum," says James N. Eaton, curator. "Our history is not separate, and here we try to show that we were a part of American

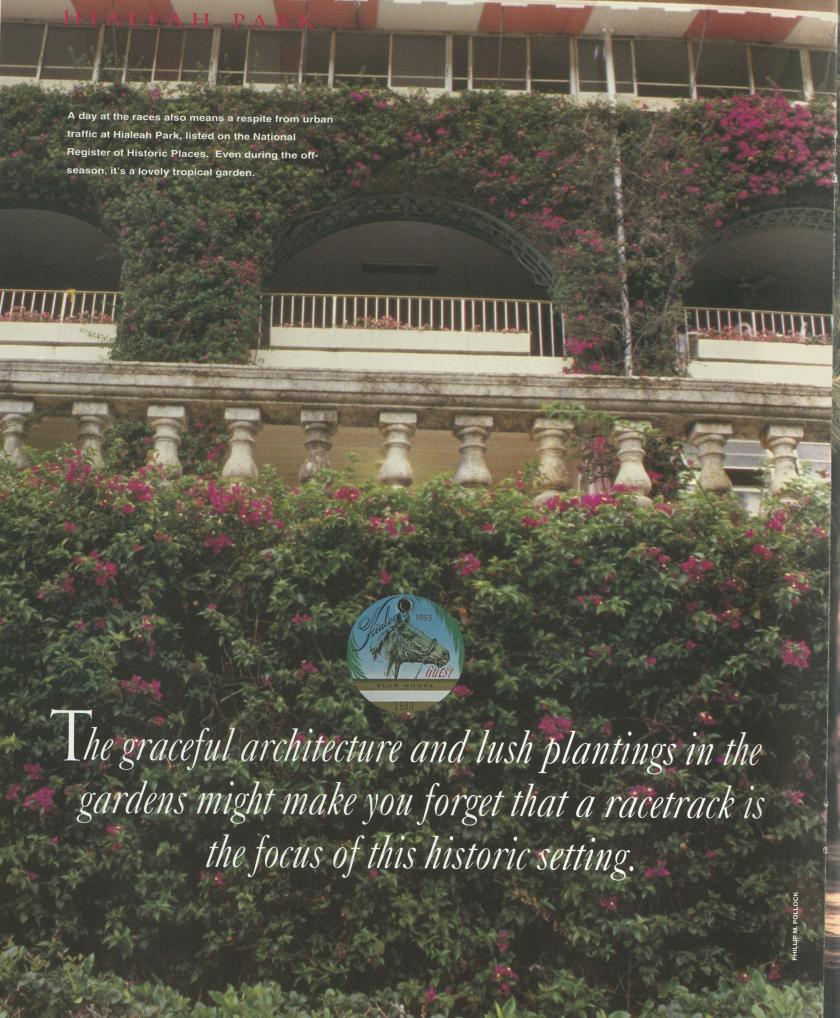
history, we were there."

The Black Archives Museum is open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays, and other times by request. Call (904) 599-3020 for more information.

The Black Archives in Tallahassee is located in the 1907
Carnegie Library on the campus of Florida A & M University. Its many collections representing African-American history, such as the Buffalo Soldiers exhibit, are arranged in historical and chronological themes.







ALL THAT GLITTERS • IS SILK•

BY PHILLIP M. POLLOCK

HIALEAH PARK





urnstiles click, programs rustle and bettors confer anxiously over their choices, creating a din of anticipation at Hialeah Park Race Track. Suddenly, the National Anthem begins to play, and for a moment, the excitement of the race gives way to patriotism. The park becomes silent. It is twelve noon—the beginning of another day at the famed south Florida track.

Starting with the one o'clock post time and continuing through the afternoon, names like Karla's Code, Back Bay, and Swiss Candy will buzz through the hallowed grandstand. Horse owners dream that these names will one day reverberate through crowds at the Derby, Preakness or Belmont—bettors dream right along with them. They are dependent on each other and have been since 1925 when the Hialeah track first brought them together.

The site, originally known as the Miami Jockey Club, had been recently reclaimed swampland, and the prospect of a snake bite here was far greater than getting nipped by any filly. Nevertheless, the track's opening race in 1925 saw seven thousand fearless visitors filling stands designed to seat only a fraction of that number. Jockey Ivan Parke pushed a charging Braedalbane across the finish line and established a Florida racing tradition.

The next year, the first major hurricane in two decades struck south Florida. The damage, along with the fact that betting in Florida was illegal, were crippling hurdles the park faced for several years. However, in 1931, members of the Florida Legislature legalized betting on horses, and a success story soon followed.

It came in the form of Joseph E. Widener. Author John Crittenden, in *Hialeah Park, A Racing Legend*, refers to Widener as the "father of Hialeah," a man who "fashioned it, nursed it, and raised it to the first rank of world racetracks." Widener spent \$2

million to make the park a showcase for Florida. He capitalized on the abundance of native plants and animals. Lush palm trees from the Everglades were brought into the park, as were many flowers and shrubs native to south Florida. Hialeah's major racing stakes reflect this floral beauty with names like Hibiscus, Poinciana, and the Bougainvillea Handicap.

The Flamingo Stakes carry the name of the stunning Cuban Flamingos brought to the park in 1932. This brilliant colony of birds has successfully nested in the center of the track where a lake habitat has been established for them. They are at home here; in fact, the Florida Audubon Society has designated the park as a wildlife sanctuary. At the latter part of each race day, spectators thrill to their majestic flight, taking the shape of a shimmering pink cloud as they circle the infield.

The classic French Mediterranean grandstand and clubhouse building is blanketed with bougainvillea, a decadent array of fuchsia flowers and waxy green leaves. Arched balconies, wide, columned staircases and the open and airy grandstand make this structure outstanding architecturally and a hub of activity.

But for the regular track goers, the one and one-eighth mile dirt track and the inner turf surface measuring one mile are the true focus. Widener introduced turf track racing in the U.S. at Hialeah, having experienced the excitement of grass in Europe. It gave diversity to spring meetings in Florida; grass offered a certain freshness to the sport.

The whole atmosphere is expansive—warm tropical breezes waft across 220 acres of lush









greenery. Manicured hedges define the turf track, and rows of large trees line the backstretch of the dirt oval, continuing around the perimeter of the park. Pink azaleas bordered with white spell out "Hialeah" just beyond the finish line at the near region of the infield. These plantings create a contrasting background for the neon-colored silks worn by the jockeys as each furlong races by.

In front of the clubhouse are the formal gardens, highlighted by Hialeah's Flamingo Fountain designed in 1957 by Thomas Famiglietti. This three-tiered, towering sculpture spills water out across a quiet pool where eight walkways converge from all areas of the park. Bronzed flamingos in various poses grace the lowest tier of the fountain, comfortably positioned in the spray of water from above.

Famiglietti also sculpted the famous Citation statue nearby. This smooth work of art is posed majestically over a glassy pool, scattered with water lilies in bloom. Citation stabled at Hialeah and won the Flamingo Stakes in 1948 as a stepping stone to the Triple Crown, the ultimate prize in horse racing.

At least nineteen restaurants are located within the park. Quenching a thirst or finding food is not a problem here. If you want nostalgia, several restaurants give the flavor and feel of being at the track in the early days. By contrast, a very trendy sports bar offers great food plus live televised racing and sporting events from across America. On weekends, the Hialeah International Food Festival is held on the plaza near the fountain, and live concerts are inviting for family fun.

Inside the grandstand, and above the betting windows, gloriously colored silks representing famous horse farms and owners are arranged on mannequins. Vivid reds, blues and yellows greet the eye. And, of course, it is just this variety of color that allows the players at the park to pick out their favorite horses along the distant backstretch of the track.

The interior of the grandstand and clubhouse is reminiscent of spacious department stores from the 1950s. Throughout the hall-ways are old lighting fixtures, and even the public baths glisten with shining pulls and handles rarely seen today.

One of the oldest elevators in use in Florida is found off an obscure corridor of the building. It has an accordion-like brass gate that snugs only a few occupants inside on a rumbling ride to the administrative offices.

This is all consistent with Hialeah serving as the oldest recreational facility of its kind in south Florida. It was designated as a National Register site in 1979; today that honor is upheld. Trapped among interstate highways and urban swell, Hialeah Park is a historical oasis that has a distinct niche in south Florida. It's an afternoon escape where tranquil breezes lull the senses one moment, only to be jarred the next by the clanging of the starting gate—and they're off!

To Learn More

The 1995 race season at Hialeah Park is March 17 until May 22; however, the park is open during the off-season for sightseeing Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Admission is charged during the race season; at other times, entrance to the park is free. For further information, call (305) 885–8000.

Hialeah Park is located about two miles due north of Miami International Airport, and the official address is 2200 East Fourth Avenue. Because the park is so large, it is helpful to understand its boundaries: East 32nd Street on the north, Flamingo Way on the east, Florida East Coast Railroad on the south, and Palm Avenue on the west.

Story by Michael Zimny • Photography by Ray Stanyard

hen we think of a park, we usually think outdoor activities: hiking, fishing, camping, or boating. What we *don't* think of is an art museum. Yet Tomoka State Park, located just north of Ormond Beach, is the only state park in Florida with the collection of a noted American artist. "This is the type of collection you might find in a large city, but one that you can experience here in a setting of solitude and peace," says Bill Egan, curator of the Fred Dana Marsh Museum.

Artist, sculptor, muralist and architect, Fred Dana Marsh was born in Chicago in 1872. Marsh studied at the Chicago Art Institute and did art work for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 before continuing his artistic training in Paris. He won the International Bronze Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900 for the painting "The Lady in Scarlet" done of his wife, Alice Randall.

After he returned to the United States, Marsh's work began to show the influence of Art Deco, a complex decorative arts style popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Reflecting an era of rapid artistic, social and technological change, the Art Deco movement strove above all else to be modern, to turn away from the past and

chart a new course. Marsh found his artistic inspiration in the smooth, rounded forms of the style, from its allegorical depictions of man and industry and, in Florida, from the Timucuan Indian culture.

Marsh settled in Ormond Beach in the late 1920s, designing his 1929 home in the modernistic Art Deco style. The house still stands on Highway A1A, its white cubist forms contrasting sharply with its neighbors. In Florida, Marsh produced a number of bas relief sculptures for his oceanfront home. After his death in 1961, his great niece donated a large portion of his work to the Tomoka State Park.

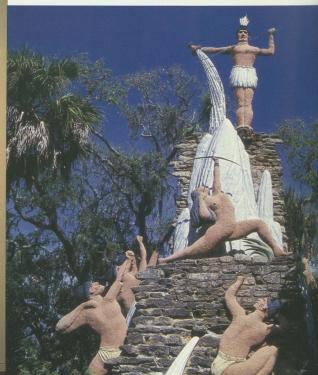
Today, the Marsh collection is displayed in the park's visitor center. Entering the building, you come face to face with the gleaming bas relief sculpture of the Indian chief Ocalis holding a crane. According to legend, the Ocali Indians had such powerful voices that when they shouted, birds in flight would fall dead at their feet. To the right is the delightful "Fragile Little Cactus Girl." Note the cacti; their thorns are actually inverted golf tees. The other large sculpture

n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s s n s n s s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n s n

TOMMATA TOTAL TOTA

Discover
the expected
and the
unexpected
in this
unique state
park.





in the museum is "The Mermaid With Giant Shrimp." Here, beautiful streamlined pelicans glide gracefully along, seemingly oblivious to the shrimp-like monster devouring a mermaid.

Allegorical paintings in the collection depict history and industry, a subject commonly seen in Art Deco paintings and murals. In "Miss Freedom," a patriotic female figure leads the United States into World War I as a stream of biplanes fly toward a war-ravaged Europe. "Industrial Michigan" uses a group of skyscrapers and smokestacks to proclaim the coming of the Machine Age to the state. On the lighter side, Marsh produced a charming group of pull toys, streamlined hood ornaments and a painting of a street scene filled with open-air autos and double-decked buses.

Don't overlook the small cedar model he prepared for the monumental outdoor sculpture "The Legend of Tomokie," located just a short walk or drive from the museum. The forty-foot high statuary group depicts Indians scrambling up a rock toward Chief Tomokie, angry because he had dared to drink from the waters of a sacred spring. Oleeta, a beautiful enemy maiden, killed the great Tomokie, only to be slain herself after attempting to drink the forbidden water. Although the reflecting pool in front of the

sculpture is dry, the statuary still suggests much of this magical tale.

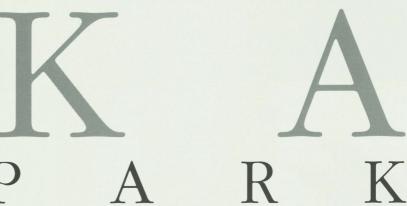
Tomoka State Park is more than a museum devoted to the art of Fred Dana Marsh; it's camping, hiking, fishing and picnicking in a shaded setting along the Tomoka River. The park contains wsome of the most important archaeological sites in Volusia County, including the Timucuan village of Nocoroco. Whatever your interests—art, history or nature—this quiet green park invites your visit.

To Learn More

If you're interested in learning more about Fred Dana Marsh, *Ormond's Historic Homes* by Alice Strickland is a good choice; check area bookstores for availability. For an excellent introduction to the archaeology of the area, see *True Natives: The Prehistory of Volusia County* by Dana Ste. Claire. The book is available at the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Daytona Beach.

To reach Tomoka State Park, follow State Road 40 into Ormond Beach, then turn north on Beach Street to the park entrance. For more information call (904) 676–4050.

O K HEP





(Left to right) In creating "Fragile Little Cactus Girl," Marsh used golf tees for the cactus thorns. The 40-foot "Legend of Tomokie" portrays a local Indian legend. "Industrial Michigan" and "Miss Freedom" were typical of the history and industry depicted in Art Decopaintings.



COURTESY COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MAINSTREET ON THE REBOUND IN FLORIDA

America's main street is alive and well in small cities around Florida. Find out where it's happening and why.

ain Street: these words say downtown, small town America. They suggest images of the corner barber shop, the 4th of July parade and the drugstore fountain's ice cream sundae bought on a hot sum-

mer day. Once almost lost, these and other

sights and sounds are coming back as Florida communities band together to revitalize and preserve their historic downtowns.

Their task has not been an easy one. Competition from a growing army of shopping malls and super-stores now takes an ever-increasing bite out of the economic apple which main streets once had to themselves. Now this picture is being reversed with the help of the Florida Main Street program, which provides technical assistance to help selected smaller cities

find their niche in today's marketplace.

Since its initiation in 1985, the Florida Main Street program, a unit of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, has worked with 35 cities from Chipley to Key West. To date, \$174 million has been reinvested in these communities,

resulting in the establishment or expansion of 780 businesses and the creation of 3,000 new jobs. But Main Street is more than just numbers; it's about communities that you can visit today which have regained their economic health and offer a variety of interesting things to see and do.

DeLand

DeLand is a good example. Incorporated

in 1882, it was envisioned as the "Athens of Florida" by its founder Henry A. DeLand. In 1883, he established the DeLand Academy which later became Stetson University. A tax incentive program encouraged DeLand's early residents to plant oaks and other trees, giving the city its beautiful green canopy.

When DeLand was selected as one of Florida's first Main Street cities in 1985, large buildings downtown stood vacant. Five or ten businesses opened—or closed—each month. Today, downtown DeLand has stabilized and is now home to more than 70 stores, including eight antique shops, 15 restaurants and three artists' galleries. Brickpaved Indiana Avenue separates the striking new County Administration Center from the

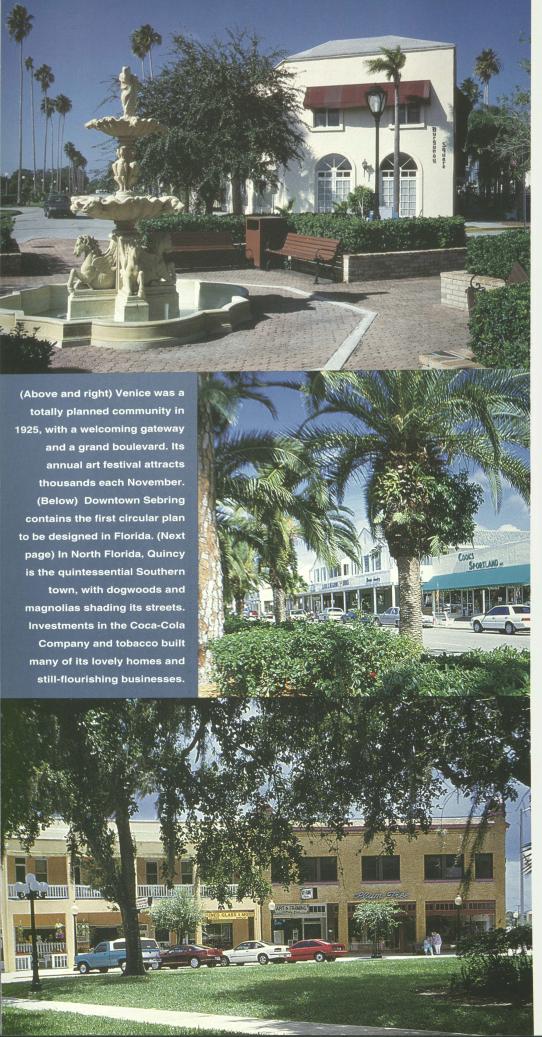
historic 1928 Volusia County Courthouse. "Main Street is a great example of the everpopular buzzword 'recycling,'" says mayor Dave Rigsby. "We recycle everything else—why not buildings and downtown areas?"

New Smyrna Beach

Less than a hour's drive east of DeLand is New Smyrna Beach. New Smyrna is home to one of Florida's most ambitious downtown beautification projects: a \$2.6 million undertaking which has transformed a formerly treeless

Canal Street into a green oasis of oaks and palms. The project has also helped to preserve the city's 18th century Turnbull Canal.

New Smyrna Beach was the site of the largest British attempt at colonization of the New World. Between 1768 and 1777, the settlement established by Dr. Andrew



Turnbull constructed an extensive network of canals to irrigate thousands of acres of corn, indigo and cotton. Eventually the main canal was incorporated beneath Canal Street, although it continued to serve as a drainage line. Today, as you walk down the street's new pastel sidewalks, the arches of the canal are preserved beneath your feet.

With the completion of its Canal Street project, New Smyrna Beach Main Street is working hard to attract new businesses and bring people back downtown. "We already draw thousands of people downtown with special events like our Blocktoberfest," says Main Street manager Margie Dean. "Now we want to increase our pedestrian traffic everyday."

Venice

On Florida's west coast, Venice Main Street has operated its successful program since 1987. Frequently called "the gem on the Gulf coast," Venice is unique among Florida's Main Street cities in that it was a totally planned community. In 1925, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers hired noted city planner John Nolen to design a new city to serve as a retirement community for its members. Nolen designed the city with strong diagonal and sweeping semicircular streets leading away from a central grand boulevard.

Today, an arched gateway welcomes you to downtown Venice. A comfortable mix of professional offices and retail businesses stretches down Venice Avenue toward the Gulf. For special events, Venice Main Street sponsors the annual Art Fest which brings upwards of 20,000 people downtown each November. Surveying his vibrant downtown, Venice Main Street manager David Pierce puts it simply: "We wouldn't be where we are today if it hadn't been for the Main Street program."

To Learn More

Each of Florida's 35 Main Street cities has its own set of attractions and accomplishments. To find out more about the Florida Main Street program and its participating cities, call (904) 487-2333.



Sebring

Life in the central Florida city of Sebring literally revolves around its downtown traffic circle. Sebring has the distinction of having one of the few surviving circular plans in the United States and the first to be designed in Florida. The Sebring Real Estate Company claimed that the plan was "laid out somewhat after the manner of Washington City or Indianapolis with a circle in the center and broad avenues running out from it like spokes from a hub." Whatever its origins, the plan provided a natural central focus for community activities, and the circle became the center of the city's commercial district.

Before Sebring formally joined the Florida Main Street program, the city's Community Redevelopment Agency completed a major beautification project on the circle, which restored more than 50 original cast iron street lamps that had been discovered in a garbage dump. In 1986, downtown received an additional shot in the arm when Sebring was selected as a Florida Main Street city. Today, a mix of antique shops, restaurants and craft stores have returned the circle to its former place of prominence in the community.

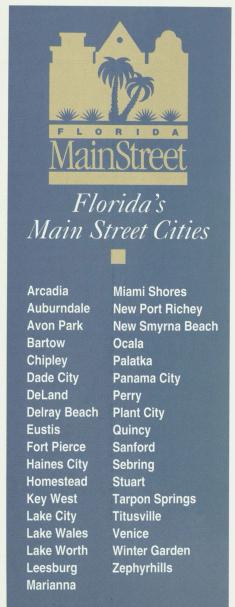
Quincy

Far to the north, the silver dome of the Gadsden County Courthouse rises above the dogwoods and magnolias of Quincy. Established in 1825, tobacco and investments in the then fledgling Coca-Cola Company built many of the town's Greek Revival and Victorian homes. Guided or self-guided walking tours of the city's 36-block National Register historic district available through

the Quincy Main Street office will take you past historic buildings like the 1843 Greek Revival-styled Smallwood-White House and the turreted 1895 Shaw-Embry House. On the courthouse square, visit the 1910 Bell and Bates hardware store, which retains its original wooden shelves and ladders.

Quincy's Main Street program is filled with glowing facts and figures. Heading the list is Quincyfest, an annual promotional event which brings between 20,000 and 25,000 people downtown each October for a day of music, food and arts and crafts. The annual Victorian Christmas sets the courthouse square ablaze with 50,000 lights for the holiday season. "Downtown's not dying anymore," says Jennifer Erdman, Executive Director of Quincy's Main Street program, "It's come back to life!"

After visiting these or other successful Main Street communities, the question which naturally arises is could this happen in my town? The answer is an enthusiastic ves!—if the Main Street program is recognized more as an art than a science for downtown revitalization. Certainly every Main Street community needs a prescribed set of ingredients if it is to be successful. But unlike a cookbook, the program does not provide the exact order and amounts of these items; they are dictated by the needs of each community. Things happen on Main Street not by following some grand outside plan, but as each community decides they should. This is how people and businesses come back downtown; how new trees are planted and broken sidewalks repaired; and how you can find that cold ice cream sundae downtown on a hot summer afternoon.



FALL 1994

SOUTHERN COMFORT IN MICANOPY

One of Florida's oldest towns is a welcome resting place just off the busy path of interstate travel.



olorful Florida souvenirs fill Larry Roberts' antique store in Micanopy. These are his specialty. Individually, they are like pieces to a historical puzzle; together they help complete an old picture of the state, sometimes a microscopic part—like that of Micanopy's past. The souvenirs come in all varieties—postcards, maps and etchings, plates, ashtrays, tin advertising containers and spoons, just to name a few.

Roberts' Antiques is just one in a long row of shops along Cholokka Boulevard. A few others line County Road 234. They have helped to revitalize this tiny Central Florida community. Interstate travelers often stop here now, and they find a quiet town whose history is being rediscovered.

If the antiques do not provide enough history, conversation in the shops often does. In Micanopy, talk centers frequently around alligators, old homes and early Micanopy people. William Bartram, a botanist who was befriended by Seminole Chief Cowkeeper, is mentioned on the historic marker just short of the downtown area. He first visited in 1774, collecting plant specimens. Cowkeeper, who Bartram described in his journal as "affable and cheerful," welcomed his guest by serving him "ribs, . . . excellently well barbecued."

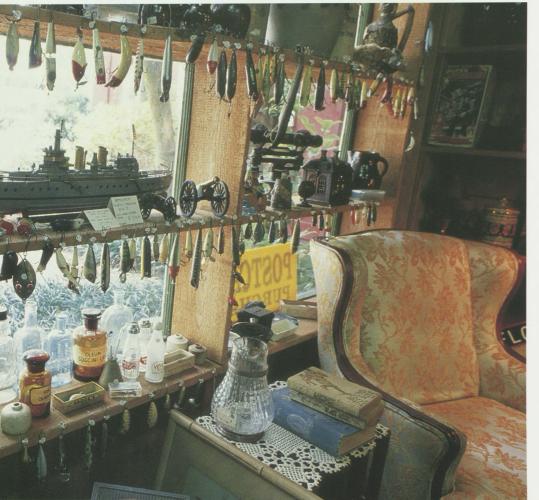
The beef was fattened on the neighboring grassland, now Payne's Prairie State Preserve. The prairie derived its name from another famous Seminole, King Payne, and is still a plant hunter's paradise. Visitors can sometimes get a glimpse of the small herd of buffalo and descendants of Spanish horses that still roam the prairie. The small town that sits on the rim of the prairie is named for Chief Micanopy, another important Seminole.

Some of the old relics in the shops portray these and other Indian people in a very fanciful, almost imaginary way. On

postcards, they are brightly attired in crisp patchwork clothing; old book accounts often portray them in an unreal light. Antiques and collectibles often make very serious or mundane things appear glamorous or distorted. Old postcards, bordered with glistening green alligators reduce the dangerous character of Florida's swamp denizens.

But the cards are just one part of the potpourri available. Here in Micanopy, some of the shops have very distinct specialties; others carry a wide range of antiques. For example, O'Brisky Books maintains a fine selection of Florida written material, spanning a wide range of dates. Tyson's Trading Company specializes in Florida folk artists. Tyson's is one of the largest of the shops here, and the folk art provides interesting local and statewide imagery.

All of the region surrounding Micanopy is picturesque, and it is all very manageable by the visitor. It can be driven rather quickly, if time is a concern, or a leisurely stroll provides the chance to poke around the shops and sidestreets. Whatever route taken, the Micanopy Historic Cemetery makes a great starting point, offering inspiration for historical inquiry.



The veranda of the 1845 Herlong Mansion overlooks Cholokka Boulevard in Micanopy, an antique lover's paradise. Micanopy rests on the rim of Paynes Prairie State Preserve, one of the most pristine parks in Florida. Trails for walking and horseback riding may bring visitors a glimpse of buffalo and descendants of Spanish horses



Just adjacent to the cemetery is a vacant lot fronted by an intricate brick-work fence. The associated archway was the entrance to the Dr. Lucius Montgomery home. (Montgomery, in fact, gave the town of Micanopy two acres of property for cemetery use in 1887). Historic preservation efforts are now being investigated to preserve the brick and recreate the gardens that it once enclosed.

The Herlong Mansion, now a very comfortable bed and breakfast facility, was built in 1845 and modified with its present-day brick encasement in 1910. It is a magnificent, large mid-Victorian home that greets visitors as they enter the downtown district.

Along the approach to the shopping district is the weathered wooden structure that houses the Micanopy Historical Society. It is open to the public on an afternoon schedule, Friday through Sunday. It contains old cabinets filled with artifacts that discuss, among many other topics, the earlier native American populations, the British involvement in the region and Fort Micanopy. The historical society building is a visual treat, regardless of how much time you can spend there—the old faded Coca-Cola sign on the side of the building will set the mood for the slower pace of downtown.

Micanopy is an exit well-worth taking off I-75. It is an incon-

To Learn More

Micanopy is located about ten miles south of Gainesville and is about one mile from both I–75 and U.S. 441. For more information about the history of Micanopy, call Carmen Smyth at the Micanopy Historical Society, (904) 466–4057. Coming up Saturday and Sunday, November 5 and 6 is Micanopy's annual Fall Festival (always the first weekend in November), with 250 booths of antiques, food and other odds and ends.

spicuous community intent on preserving its quiet integrity. Witness this segment of Florida and you look through the eyes of author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings as she described Cross Creek, and you might not care to leave.





October–January 1994–1995

October 1-December 31 St. Petersburg

"Gulf Coast Prehistoric People: 10,000 B.C.-1500 A.D." Exhibit explores prehistoric Gulf Coast cultures until European contact. St. Petersburg Museum of History. (813) 894-1052.

October 1-January 30, 1995

"Mialhe: The Third Discoverer of Cuba." Pierre Toussaint Frederic Mialhe, 19th century Cuban visual artist depicts colonial Cuba's landscapes and people. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492.



Tampa Hotel

October 1-30 Jupiter

"The Belle Glade Indians" and "The Science of Archaeology." The process of archaeology explained with text, graphics and hands-on components. Loxahatchee Museum. (407) 747-6639.

October 1-31 Palm Beach

"The Flagler Era." A Victorian exhibit featuring the dress, furniture, art and china used and collected by the Flagler family. Henry M. Flagler Museum. (407) 655-2833.

October 20-December 11 Hollywood

"Exploring an Historic Connection 1539-1995." A series of lectures, interpretive educational programs, children's programs and Sunday concerts revealing the historical connections between Florida and Cuba. The Art and Culture Center of Hollywood. (305) 921-3274.

October 21-23

St. Augustine Beach

Annual Folk Festival. Folk entertainment, with singers, dancers, storytellers and crafts. Anastasia State Recreation Area. (904) 461-2033.

October 21-23

St. Augustine

Cathedral Basilica-200th Anniversary Weekend. The premier viewing of baptismal records from 1594, touted as the oldest documents of American origin, and other items predating 1887. (904) 829-5681.

October 21-November 20 Tallahassee

Thirteenth Annual Quilt Show: "When You Wish Upon A Star." Contemporary and antique quilts, quilted wallhangings and other handmade items. Museum of Florida History. (904) 488-1484.

October 22

McIntosh

McIntosh Fall Festival. Parade, entertainment, food booths, tour of Victorian homes and quilt raffle. (904) 591-1180.

October 22-29 Seaside

The Monarch Festival. An event that marks the migration of the monarch butterfly through Walton County. (800) 475-1841.

October 29-30

Chiefland

Manatee Springs Fall Festival. Craft demonstrations, exhibits, living history camps, wagon rides, food and entertainment. Manatee Springs State Park. (904) 493-6072.

October 29-November 6 West Palm Beach

Centennial Celebration. The 100th Birthday of West Palm Beach. Featuring entertainment, fireworks display, ethnic foods and turn-of-the-century fun, games, crafts and exhibits. (407) 835-1894.

November 4-6 Lincolnville

Lincolnville Festival. Jazz, blues, soul and gospel chronicle the freedom quest of one of the oldest black settlements in the United States. (904) 829-5681.



St. Augustine

November 5-March 5, 1995 Daytona Beach

"True Natives: Northeast Florida's First People." An exhibition exploring the prehistoric cultures in Northeast Florida prior to the arrival of Europeans through rare artifacts and early Native American material. Museum of Arts and Sciences. (904) 255-0285.

November 5-6 Micanopy

Micanopy Fall Festival. Antiques, crafts, entertainment, food and a tour of Herlong Mansion. (904) 466-4789.

November 10-13, 15-18 White Springs

Rural Folklife Days. Traditional fall activities that include demonstrations of cane grinding, syrup making, lye soap production, quilting, blacksmithing and caning. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center. (904) 397-2192.

November 11-January 1,1995 Tallahassee

"Art in the American South, 1733-1989." Paintings, drawings, prints and photographs by more than sixty prominent southern artists. The Museum of Florida History. (904) 488-1484.

November 11-13 Amelia Island

Amelia Island Heritage Festival. Re-enactments, tours of the historic district, food, crafts and a treasure hunt. (904) 261-3248.

November 12-13 Panama City Beach

Natures Gallery. An environmental and historical arts and crafts festival featuring pioneer craft demonstrations, historical re-enactments, fine art, nature and wildlife activities and food. St. Andrews State Park. (904) 769-1217.

November 12-December 30 Davtona Beach

"Fort Mose: Colonial America's
Black Fortress of Freedom." An
exhibition that tells the story of

the African-American experience in the Spanish Colony and highlights Fort Mose, America's freeblack community. Museum of Arts and Sciences. (904) 255-0285.

November 12-December 30 Daytona Beach

"Centennial Faces." An exhibit of portraits by Alvan S. Harper, 1885-1910, provided by the Florida State Archives. Museum of Arts and Sciences. (904) 255-0285.

November 19-20 Osprey

Florida's history comes to life at the "Discover the Past" Festival through traditional Florida crafts, museum exhibits, musicians, storytellers, living history demonstrations, special children's activities and food. Historic Spanish Point. (813) 953-1498.

November 19-20 Miami

Harvest Festival. Folklife demonstrations, historic re-enactments, quilt display and sale, traditional South Florida food, storytelling, continuous musical performances, exhibits and crafts. Dade County Fairgrounds. (305) 375-1492.

December 1-21 Tampa

Victorian Christmas Stroll: "A Grand Hotel Celebrates the Season." Stroll through the museum's rooms adorned for Christmas in the style of the Hotel's golden years, 1891-1930, and enjoy holiday music, singers and food. Henry B. Plant Museum. (813) 254-1891.

December 2-3Floral City

Heritage Days. Experience traditional caroling, luminaries and reenactors demonstrating folklife skills. (904) 687-9927.

December 2-4

St. Augustine

Grand Illumination and British Night Watch. Torchlight procession with two hundred 18th century British reenactors that are accompanied by music down

(Continued on page 26)



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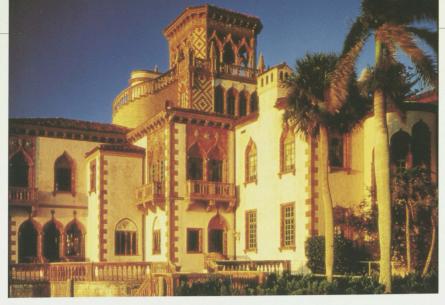
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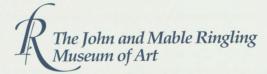
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CALENDAR

(Continued from page 24)

cobbled lanes and ending at the old City Gate. (904) 668-2222.

December 5-January 21, 1995

"The Floral and Hummingbird Studies from the St. Augustine Historical Society." An exhibit of oil sketches created by Martin Johnson Heade in his Florida studio. Pensacola Museum of Art. (904) 824-2874.

December 8

Quinc

Victorian Christmas Celebration. Fine art, carriage rides, hay rides, tour of historic homes, food, music, story telling and the lighting of Christmas lights on the Courthouse Square. (904) 627-2346.

December 9-18

Tamp

An Old-Fashioned Christmas. Cracker Country, an assemblage of turn-of-thecentury Florida buildings alive with rural holiday activities. (813) 621-7821.

December 10

Tallahassee

DeSoto 1539 Winter Encampment. An interpretation of the first contact period at the site of Hernando DeSoto's historic winter layover in Florida. Hernando DeSoto State Historic Site. (904) 922-6007.

December 10

Tallahassee

December on the Farm. Traditional southern winter farm activities featuring syrupmaking, holiday entertainment and crafts. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (904) 575-8684.

December 10-11

Fernandina Beach

Victorian Seaside Christmas. Tour centuryold Victorian homes decorated for the holidays, enjoy music and refreshments at the Amelia Island Museum of History and travel in horse-drawn carriages along luminary-lined streets. (904) 277-0717.

December 10-11

Fernandina Beach

Southern Christmas Garrison Encampment at Fort Clinch State Park. Historical reenactments, 1861 holiday decorations and Christmas feast. (904) 277-7274.

December 15-February 12, 1995

Hollywood

"An 18th Century Experimental Potter." Pottery produced by the Wedgwood factory circa 1730-1795. From a local private collection rich in jasper ware and black basalt ware. The Art and Culture Center of Hollywood. (305) 921-3274.

December 18

Jacksonville

Luminaria at Dusk. In Riverside and Avondale take a candlelight tour of streets lit with 25,000 candles and tour historic homes decorated for the holidays. (904) 389-2449.

December 20

Delray Beach

"Japanese Art in South Florida Collections." Items are from the Edo Period to the present including folding screens, hanging and hand scrolls, prints, lacquerware and ceramics. The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens. (407) 495-0233.

December 26-January 1,1995 Tamiami Trail

Annual Indian Arts Festival. American Indian artisans gather in the Miccosukeee Indian Village, featuring costumed dancers, alligator wrestling and authentic Indian crafts and foods. (305) 223-8380.

December 29-January 1, 1995

White Springs

Florida Frolic Folk Dance Workshop. Bring in the New Year on the banks of the Suwannee River dancing, playing, singing and learning. Meals and camping facilities provided. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center. (904) 397-2192.

January 1-April, 1995

Tallahassee

"Florida Boys and Girls and Their Toys." This exhibit, organized around the theme of children at play, includes photographs from the 1800s to the 1950s. The Museum of Florida History. (904) 488-1484.

January 1-May 31, 1995

"Treasures of the Czars" along with an exhibit of Anna Pavlova memorabilia commemorating the 80th anniversary of the famed dancer's performance in 1915 in the Tampa Bay Hotel Casino. Special events include the dance "Chopiniet" and Russian Tea offered on the museum's veranda. Henry B. Plant Museum. (813) 254-1891.

January 8 Delray Beach

Japanese New Year. Celebrate the New Year the Japanese family way. Learn calligraphy, make cards and play games. The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens. (407) 495-0233.

January 13-15

Miami Beach

Art Deco Weekend. Street festival featuring Art Deco artists, antique dealers, big band concerts, vintage film festival, classic automobiles, children's street theater and Moon Over Miami Ball. (305) 672-2014.

January 26-29 Eatonville

Zora Neale Hurston Festival. "A Reflective Look at the Black Aesthetic" includes music, theater, children's activities, folk stories, juried art show, market place and banquet. (407) 647-3307.

Ongoing

Tallahassee

"Being Seminole: Three Generations of Tradition and Change." The heritage and changes of women in 20th century Seminole culture. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (904) 575-8684.

Please call the number listed to verify dates. There may be an admission charge for some events. Listings for the calendar section should be mailed at least four months in advance to Florida Heritage Magazine, 500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250, or faxed to (904) 922-0496.

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Historical Museum



Located in the Historic District at 219 SW 2nd Avenue. (305)463-4431

Bonnet House is a property of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.
Funding provided by the Broward Community Foundation, and the Broward Cultural Affairs Council.

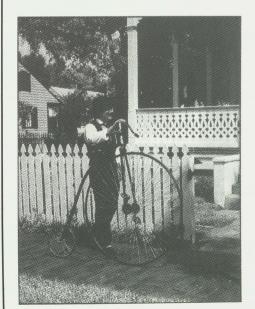




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TRULY A ROAD LESS TRAVELED

Story and Photograph by Phillip M. Pollock

six miles out of Milton. It is one of only a few old brick highways remaining in Florida and the *only* one left in west Florida.

What was originally known as State Road No. 1, "Old Brick Road" is now abandoned. Towering trees encroach a faded center line that isn't crossed by traffic. Bright green tufts of grass poke through crevices in the concrete along this rural pathway—tires no longer hinder its growth. All this greenery contrasts well with the dusty clay color of the bricks. They appear ageless, though their very presence dates the road.

n old roadbed, paved with sun-drenched brick and

latticed with cracked mortar, extends approximately

Southern Clay Manufacturing Company made the bricks and laid them carefully, geometrically, between 1919 and 1921. It was an early attempt to link Milton, the seat of Santa Rosa County, with neighboring Okaloosa County. The road followed a very loose

network of colonial trails established much earlier by the Spanish during their exploration period.

By the 1920s, exploration in Florida meant something completely different. The construction of "Old Brick Road" signaled tourism, and *motorists* now explored the panhandle. Their numbers grew to such levels that the skinny nine-foot roadway became uncomfortably narrow. The addition of about four feet of concrete on either side of the brick in 1927 eased this problem, but for only a few years. Finally, in 1955, "Old Brick Road" was deserted—a more efficient two-lane concrete thoroughfare (U.S. Highway 90) made it obsolete.

Old State Road No. 1 begins in residential Milton and is still traveled. The remaining five and a half mile section extends outside the city and is in disuse. It is sandwiched firmly between and runs parallel to the CSX Railroad and Highway 90. One look down this reddened corridor is a reminder of the grand days of motoring in Florida when bricks were still king of the road. \blacksquare

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ST. AUGUSTINE: The Gonzales-Alvarez ("Oldest") House; St. Augustine Historical Society, 271 Charlotte Street, St. Augustine, FL 32084. Portrays with authentic decor the life styles of its owners through three centuries and three cultures —Spanish, British and Territorial American. Open daily. (904) 824-2872. Groups welcome.

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For details write: The Friends of the Black Archives, P.O. Box 6799, Tallahassee, FL. 32314, or call (904) 599-3020.

In the Winter Issue...

Flagler's Riviera

The Ponce de Leon, Cordova and Alcazar Hotels in St. Augustine served affluent Northerners escaping winter's icy blasts at the turn of the century. Today these buildings create a distinct central focus in Florida's ancient city.

Celebrating Statehood

Next year brings the 150th anniversary of Florida's statehood. Read about plans to commemorate the event and visit historic sites along the statehood trail.

Tampa's Cultural Clubs

During the late nineteenth century, Cuban and Hispanic Floridians created associations that gave them a sense of cultural unity and provide important social services. Three of these ethnic clubs survive in Tampa's Ybor City today.

Maitland Art Center

Eclectic art and Mayan-inspired architecture merge in this fanciful montage located a few minutes north of Orlando.

San Marcos de Apalache

In 1528, Panfilo de Narvaez built and launched the first ships made by Europeans in the New World at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers south of Tallahassee. Between then and 1861, this strategic site played important roles for the Spanish, British, United States and the Confederacy.



The former Alcazar Hotel, St. Augustine

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